

THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

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All advertisements from strangers, as well as all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference to some responsible and convenient acquaintance.

THE IMMORTAL SIXTEEN.

Sixteen Senators of the Loco Foco party have betrayed the interests of their constituents by voting for the Sub-Treasury law, in defiance of the expressed wishes of the people. Let them be remembered. Their names are recorded in the following song.

O CRUEL.

Ain't—O cruel was the great big wars which tore me from me!

O *Reuel*, *Reuel*, you have turned your back on Maine—
O *Perry Smith*, Connecticut wou'd send you here again;
O *Silas Wright*, New York henceforth will call you *Silas Wrong*—
O *Garret Wall*, New Jersey went against your doctrines strong!

O *Reuel*!

O *James Buchanan* can you still your State misrepresent?
O *Daniel Sturgeon* you have leaped out of your element—
O *Hendstrong Roane*, Virginia will bring you yet to bay—
O *Walker*, Mississippi from your doctrines runs away!

O *Reuel*!

O *Nicholson* how can you scorn the verdict of your State!
O *Anderson*, old Tennessee has found you out too late!
O *William Allen*, will you treat the sturdy Buck-eyes so!

O *Reuel*!

O *Fayman*, you're no longer fit to speak for Ohio!
O *Wilson Lumpkin*, you have proved yourself to be a dunce;
O *Cuthbert*, you cannot betray the Georgians but once;
O *Mouton*, you are muzzled now, vain and misguided man—
O *Norvell*, you can't "feed your flocks" on hills of Michigan!

O *Reuel*!

From the National Aegis.

TO THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.

It is of great importance that persons in early life should prepare themselves for the part they are to act in society. There is a strong desire in both sexes to rise to respectability, and this is highly commendable; but many persons err in their attempt to gain their object.

A principle cause of the failure of young people to reach the object of their desire, is the attempt to get rich without labor. In this way, they often aim at an object without the means to accomplish it. Thus, for many years past, young men have entered on business with borrowed capital, to an extent never before known; they have calculated on profits which are precarious; they have neglected to calculate the chances of sudden declensions in business; they have entered upon housekeeping with extravagant purchases of furniture; they have already failed, and reduced themselves and families to poverty. The failures and the distress which have occurred in this country within a few years exceed every thing probably that ever before happened.

Young friends, learn wisdom. It is not the order of Providence that mankind should have blessings and prosperity without labor. It is best for mankind that this should be the order of things; good moral habits are formed by industry; sudden acquisitions of property tend to prevent the formation of such habits; they are often ruinous to such morals. Moderate acquisitions of property generate good habits—the habits of prudence, of foresight and correct calculations of what is practicable.

The desire of reaching a respectable standing in life has led many to renounce labor for books, with the expectation that they can live by learning. But the number of persons who can gain subsistence by learning is comparatively small. The professions are full to overflowing; unless that of the gospel ministry can be excepted. By far the greatest part of mankind are destined to labor, without which society cannot be supported.

In forming a plan of business for life, therefore, the first requisite is to determine the course to be pursued, the occupation which is to be followed, and then to devote all possible attention to gain the qualifications essential to succeed in that occupation. In this preliminary to success, persons very often make great mistakes.

If a young man is to be a farmer, he must begin when a boy and continue in that business. He must gain knowledge by experience, and muscular strength by labor. Books and learning will never make farmers.

If a man is to be a mechanic, he must begin his art when young, and persevere in

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"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 2.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

No. 2.

From the Madisonian. A NATIONAL DEBT.

Our leading friends on one side, and our opponents on the other, have made efforts, the one to expose, and the other to conceal the actual amount of real debt which the present expiring dynasty will bequeath to the nation, and to the next Administration of its affairs. These efforts on both sides have been more or less successful, though we are of opinion that more evidences of debt have leaked out than the present Administration desired should come to the public eye.

For our own part, we are confident in the opinion that Mr. Van Buren will leave a bona fide debt of his own creation, or that of his friends of more than forty millions of dollars, to be liquidated by the succeeding Administration. How lamentably unsuccessful, even as compared with Gen. Jackson's administration, will this fact prove Mr. Van Buren to have been Gen. Jackson left 40 millions surplus in the Treasury. Mr. Van Buren leaves 40 millions debt, or deficit!

We proceed to state the grounds of the faith that is in us, and present the following bill of particulars, derived from public documents, &c.: Balances of "old appropriations," (the representatives of old and imperative obligations) remaining unliquidated in 1840, \$14,000,000 00 Indian trust funds used at the Treasury, or wholly unaccounted for as such, 6,000,000 00 Indian treaty stipulations falling due in 1841, exclusive of the ordinary expenditures, 1,500,000 00 Excess of Florida war expenditures over all appropriations for that service, 2,500,000 00 Individual claims arising in Florida, 5,000,000 00 Pensioners unappropriated for in 1841, and postponed to 1841, contrary to the usage of former years, 2,000,000 00 Claims of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Maine, and Territory of Florida (as a territory) mostly long postponed, 1,500,000 00 Navy Pension Fund, or pensions, 1,200,000 00 Navy Hospital Fund, 200,000 00 Trusts for indemnities, 496,781 98 Triangulation coast U. States, 500,000 00 Cost of the census of 1840, 700,000 00 Debts assumed for the District of Columbia, 1,400,000 00 Outstanding warrants, the overplus Disapidations to make good, public works, and buildings to finish, 1,000,000 00 Defalcations to be made good by other appropriations, 1,500,000 00 Private claimants postponed of late years to the necessities of the Treasury, 3,000,000 00

Total, \$42,996,781 98 All this is exclusive of the French Spoliation and Melle claims, which, long a charge impending over the Treasury, received their strongest confirmation during Mr. Van Buren's administration, and ought thus to have been arranged. Some forty-three millions thus appear as a probable charge on the Treasury. That it will fully equal that amount, when tested by experience and every principle of equal justice, could be proven, we think, in detail. We will only add, that if round numbers have been used, due allowance has also been made for smaller items.

Take for example the first item; Mr. Woodbury computes the balances of old appropriations at the close of the year 1840, at \$10,419,905. The following table shows that the military and naval branches of the Government alone exceed that sum, and also affords a contrast with analogous errors.

Comparison of balances of "old appropriations" of the last year of each administration, for the four last Presidential eras.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
1828—\$1,507,396 33. See House Doc., No. 115, 2d session, 20th Congress.
1832—\$2,939,705 77. See House Doc., No. 128, 2d session, 22d Congress.
1836—\$10,566,892 50. See House Doc., No. 119, 2d session, 24th Congress.
1840—\$8,613,787 48. See House Doc., No. 74, 2d session, 26th Congress.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.
1828—\$1,088,350 76. House Doc., 133, 2d session, 20th Congress.
1832—\$2,300,092 65. House Doc., 75, 2d session, 22d Congress.
1836—\$4,883,908 16. House Doc., 126, 2d session, 24th Congress.
1840—\$1,900,482 33. House Doc., 88, 2d session, 26th Congress.

CIVIL LIST.
1828—\$687,082 92. House Doc., No. 49, 2d session, 20th Congress.
1840—\$3,500,000 00. See Report of Secretary of Treasury, 2d session, 20th Congress. Serialism.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.
1828—Nothing. See House Doc., No. 49, 2d session, 20th Congress.
1840—\$219,845 17. See President's Message, p. 17, and accompanying documents, p. 476—of this session—elsewhere estimated as a deficiency of about \$500,000.

By comparing the purposes, &c., of the appropriations of 1828 with those of 1840, the utilitarianism of 1828 as conspicuously distinguishes that era as does the economy of its amounts.

The difference will appear remarkable between the unfulfilled obligations of the two eras. As to those of 1840, an analysis of their items, and reference to other facts, will show the positive nature of this debt of Van Burenism. It was notorious that the partizan majority in Congress refused to act on all appropriations but such as the Executive deemed absolutely needful and requisite. Private claims have been thus postponed that the estimates might not be exceeded. This principle has regulated the party for the last two years, within which time the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to postpone his liquidations by his increasing necessities. In view, therefore, of the well-scaned items of the appropriation acts, and of their liquidation delayed materially to this day, it may be assumed that the obligations that now remain are still one and all of an imperative nature. Such must be

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the fortifications, &c., introduced into the bill of 1840, despite the fiscal difficulties of the Treasury, in view of a great national quarrel, for which Congress deemed it necessary to prepare to the extent at least of "repairs" of fortifications. The fortification bill and debate will show this very clearly. The statement, House Doc. No. 74, will show that scarce a dollar has been expended for this intent of the Legislature. The moneys have not been applied. The defenses of the nation are, consequently, dilapidating in the face of danger.

The report of the Engineer Department of this session elucidates this subject. "The appropriations of the last Congress, applicable to these objects, were not made till the middle of July, and, when made, the state of the Treasury attached restrictions, leaving the grants intangible, for the rest of the year."

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, 25th Feb. 1841.

An act of gross indelicacy, if not indecency, towards Gen. Harrison, on the part of the House of Representatives demand exposure. The topic, however, is so at war with the proprieties of polished life that it is reluctantly referred to; nor can any apology be offered for the representatives of the people, except it be, that they were in total ignorance of the forlorn and destitute condition of the President's house. The sum of six thousand dollars has been inserted, as an amendment, by a majority of four (ayes 90, noes 86) to an appropriation bill, to purchase furniture necessary for the comfortable accommodation of General Harrison's family. The people will enquire and well they may—what has become of the 20,000 dollars appropriated in 1837, to purchase furniture for Mr. Van Buren? A very brief sketch of the facts which an answer to this question will elicit, may not be uninteresting.

With the well known habits of Mr. Adams' family, it is not unreasonable to presume that he left the house and furniture in good order, making an allowance for four years' use; how much that allowance should be, every experienced house-keeper will judge. Let us now see what sums of money have been appropriated for the purchase of furniture, since Gen. Jackson came into office, in 1829. It is worthy of remark that these sums, when demanded, were always granted, with very little, sometimes with no opposition.

March, 1829, granted to Gen. Jackson, to purchase furniture, \$14,000 00
do 1831 do do do do do 5,000 00
do 1833 do do do do do 20,000 00

Granted Gen. Jackson for furniture in 8 years, \$39,000 00

March, 1837, granted Mr. Van Buren to purchase furniture, \$20,000 00
Now, here is sixty thousand dollars expended during the reign of the present dynasty, for household furniture, and what remains of it? Not enough of the articles of absolute necessity, to enable a respectable farmer from North Bend to get around him his family, and accommodate them comfortably. If, instead of piling upon a substantial feather bed, they could have contented themselves with gazing upon the tawdry furniture, for which thousands were thus idly expended, they might perhaps, have found the palace furniture suitable to their use; but they had been accustomed to the comforts of life, and Gen. Harrison was resolved they should be provided for them.

Mr. Van Buren having announced his determination to quit the house on the 20th of February, the President elect caused an inquiry to be made as to the state of the furniture. What was his astonishment to find that there were not beds, bedsteads, or bedding sufficient for his family, that the bed rooms, with one or two exceptions, were destitute of the requisite articles of furniture. Other departments of house-keeping are in a similar dilapidated situation. This circumstance, Gen. Harrison requested Col. Chambers to have purchased whatever furniture was necessary for the comfort of his family, and if Congress would not pay for it, (Gen. H.) would.

When the civil appropriation bill was under consideration, yesterday, a motion was made to insert six thousand dollars to pay for furniture for the President's house. This was opposed by nearly all the Administration members present, and carried by a majority of only four votes. It is proper to remark here, that it has been usual for the Committee of ways and means, to report the necessary sums for the President's house; but the Chairman, Mr. Jones, of Va., not only omitted to do this, but recorded his vote against granting the amount required. Comment on this procedure, would not add to the disgrace of the transaction.

Then, after spending sixty thousand dollars for furniture this prodigal dynasty would refuse to their successors, the sum of six thousand dollars, to purchase things absolutely necessary. But the question recurs—what has become of this enormous sum of sixty thousand dollars appropriated to pay for furniture? It has been expended on tawdry gewgaws and useless trumpery, which hangs dangling about the house, in a tawdry and filthy state, while the common decencies of life are wanting.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1841.

MELANCHOLY CALAMITY.

Judge BARBOUR, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was found dead in his bed this morning. Yesterday he was in the active enjoyment of all his faculties, sat on the bench during the discussion, and was in consultation with the Judges up to ten o'clock last night. This morning as Judge Taney was passing from his chamber to the breakfast room, a domestic called him into Judge Barbour's room, when he found the Judge dead, lying on his side, apparently having died without a struggle, his limbs cold and stiff, some slight warmth about the heart. It is said that Judge Barbour died of an affection of the heart.

This morning the Chief Justice, upon the opening of the court, announced that, "since the adjournment yesterday a painful event has occurred; Judge Barbour died last night; this court will stand adjourned until Monday morning next."

Mr. Henderson, Senator from Mississippi, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for his opinion and any information in his possession in relation to the practicability of establishing a National Army on the Mississippi river, at or between the city of St. Louis and Memphis. The resolution by the rules was

laid over one day. In this, St. Louis has a deep interest, for if such a measure is attempted she has advantages and facilities not equalled by any other city between here and the Gulf, and with an honest administration she has nothing to fear in a competition with her neighbors.

In the House, at an early hour, they went into committee of the whole on the Navy appropriation Bill. Mr. Saltonstall made a motion to strike out the appropriation reported by the committee of Ways and Means, and insert the sum of \$2,000,000 for the increase of the Navy. This motion has called forth some of the most beautiful effusions of eloquence that I have yet heard in this hall. It would be impossible for me to follow every speaker or give even the substance of their remarks; but I may say, without any disparagement to either speaker, that Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Cushing made speeches which should place them in the highest niche of fame. Mr. Hoffman in particular poured forth for about thirty minutes, a torrent of eloquence upon this subject, which riveted the attention of all.

While he spoke the whole House was as still as if spell bound, and his remarks fell as it clothed by authority. Mr. Wise made a speech just like all his speeches of late, a little on both sides of the fence, but so very perpendicular that he hung over a good deal. Locomotion is so predominant in his mind that it peeps out every time he gets the floor, and you need not be astonished to see him rank and violent opponent of Gen. Harrison in a few months. Mr. Vanderpool followed in a slug song speech which was chiefly inventory of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and an attempt at a justification of the condition in which the Navy is now found.—While I close my letter he is still speaking.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1841.

This morning shortly after the meeting of the two Houses, the death of Judge BARBOUR was announced. In the Senate the Hon. Mr. ROME announced the event with becoming remarks, and the ordinary resolutions to adjourn at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral, was adopted. In the House Mr. Banks announced the event and offered the resolution to adjourn, &c. The House adjourned from 2 to 4, the Senate at 2 adjourned for the whole day.

At 2 o'clock the President, Vice President, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with a large concourse of citizens, assembled at Mrs. Turner's, where the remains were. From thence the body was conveyed to the Supreme Court room, where the appropriate services were performed by the Chaplains of the two Houses, after which the body was conveyed, attended in like manner, to the steamboat, to be conveyed to the residence of the family of the deceased in Virginia. The brother of the Judge, Gen. BARBOUR of Virginia, one of his sons in law and his sister accompanied the corpse. Thus, without scarcely a moment's warning, has closed the career of one who has occupied some of the most distinguished situations in the civil department of the country. He has been a member of the Virginia Legislature, a member of Congress, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and last, in that highest office on earth, one of the Supreme Judges of this Nation. In the midst of his usefulness, and when least expected, either by himself or any other person, he is laid low.

The grave having yet closed over him, in fact, the first shock of his death had not passed from the face of the community, much speculation was busy as to who was to be his successor. It seems to be concluded that Mr. Van Buren will appoint his successor, and as his party has the power in the Senate, whosoever he nominates will doubtless be confirmed. As this is an office from which there is no removal, except by death or resignation, the President will not fail to avail himself of this opportunity to give some partisan swing to it. I have heard a great many names mentioned as likely to get the place, which it seems to be concluded must be filled from Virginia or North Carolina. The names of Peter V. Daniel, John V. Mason, St. George Tucker, of Virginia, Mr. R. M. Saunders, of N. C., B. Howard and Judge Savage, of Maryland, are named. It is common report to be believed, the contest lies between Messrs. Mason and Tucker, of Virginia. The latter I believe would be an acceptable appointment to all parties, but the difficulty is, that as his acceptance would make a vacancy in the Court of Appeals in Virginia, that vacancy would be filled by a Whig, an event almost as unacceptable to Mr. Van Buren as the appointment of a Whig to the United States Court.

In the Senate, there was nothing done except the dis. session of some private bills during the morning hour. A short time before the adjournment, Mr. Clay, of Ala. obtained the floor and made an argument at some length against including corporations in the provisions of the general bankrupt law.

From the New York Herald.
MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE, AND DISAPPEARANCE OF THE VIRGIN BRIDE.

A most singular affair took place last week at a village about ten miles this side of Newburgh—Blooming-grove we believe. On Thursday, about 11 o'clock in the morning, as a stout, hearty, good-looking young fellow was working in a field there, close to the road, an open carriage, drawn by two handsome horses, and driven by a negro, containing a gentleman and a very beautiful young lady, drove up, and stopped just opposite to where the young man was at work.

The gentleman, who was dressed in black, then jumped out, and the young man thinking that he wanted assistance, advanced towards the carriage, and met the strange gentleman, when the following conversation took place:—

Gentleman.—My young friend, are you a married man?

Laborer.—No, sir.

Gentleman.—Would you like to be married if you had a good chance?

Laborer.—Well, I've never thought much about it.

Gentleman.—But would you get married to a handsome young lady, if she had money enough to support you and herself comfortably for the rest of your lives?

Laborer.—Well, I rather think I would.

Gentleman.—Come, then, and you shall

be married at once to a lady whom I have in that carriage.

Laborer.—No, stop! I must go home and dress first.

Gentleman.—Oh, no! Never mind your dress—come right away.

So saying, they approached the carriage, when the gentleman handed out the young lady, who was most splendidly dressed. She shook hands with the farmer, asked him his name, and then inquired where the "squire" could be found, whilst a slight moisture stole into her eyes, notwithstanding her attempt to smile and appear cheerful. The young man replied that he would lead the way. Leaning on the arm of the gentleman, she reached the residence of the "squire," who soon united her fast in the bonds of wedlock, to the young man. Whilst at the altar, she was very pale and shed tears. After the knot was tied, the lady asked for and received the marriage certificate, which she put into a silk velvet bag, and then all three went to the carriage. When they reached it, the driver was mounted on the box, ready to start, with the horses heads turned in the direction whence they came; the gentleman handed the lady in, turned sharp round to the young husband, and putting a purse into his hand, exclaimed with some energy, "Good bye—God bless you! we may see you again!" jumped into the carriage, which was driven off with the speed of the wind, before the astonished husband could recover himself from the surprise of what he saw and heard. Finding all efforts to follow them useless, he opened the purse, and found it contained \$500. He then made his way into the village, to tell the result of this strange affair to his relatives and friends. By some he was laughed at, and by others abused, for his folly in letting the young lady slip thro' his fingers.

The matter has created a great excitement in and around the scene of action ever since.—Some are malicious enough to assert that the young lady was *coquette*, and adopted that plan to save herself from disagreeable offers; that she took this singular step in compliance with some strange requisition attached to the inheritance of a valuable property; others, that she did it as a desperate remedy to save herself from being forced into a hateful marriage by her relatives. In short, conjecture has exhausted itself in finding a cause. In the mean time, the husband gravely says he will wait a little while, and if she does not come back he will advertise her.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, (L. F.) in a sort of gallery of American statesmen, thus presents a sketch of Mr. Van Buren:

Mr. Van Buren has little moral faith of any kind, barely enough to need no artificial exaltation of body or of mind. This deficiency drives him into an artificial code of political practice, in which he refers all social actions to individual interests, and all political actions to combinations of those interests. He believes firmly in the force of management, or the cool, considerate, artful application of general propositions to the existing temper and opinions of the masses, as far as these can be ascertained, and without any leading reference to their propriety or durability. His generalization of social phenomena never reaches so far as to a moral power, or necessary truth in public opinion; but he simply deals with the collective opinions of men, as manifested by the representatives, or otherwise conspicuous individuals from or among the people, by means of certain easy rules analogous to addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in arithmetic. He belongs wholly to the present time, and any bend to represent *truth* or business politics. He is the very impersonation of *party* in its strictest features of formal discipline and exclusive combination. He is ceremonious, polite, reserved in manner, very small, and extremely neat in person.

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Of Mr. Van Buren, it may also be said, that he came into power upon the strength of a great political error, and was too much the impersonation of *party*, to attempt to correct that which, amongst other evils, had caused his elevation; and